

The Evening Times

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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Monday, November 21. 44,210

Tuesday, November 22. 44,055

Wednesday, November 23. 44,135

Thursday, November 24. 43,336

Friday, November 25. 44,221

Saturday, November 26. 44,128

Total. 284,257

Daily average (Sunday, 20,172, ex-

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THE TIMES, in all its editions, Morning, Evening,

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Readers of THE TIMES who may at any time

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ing to this office information of the fact.

Communications intended for publication in

THE TIMES should be clearly and plainly written,

and must in all cases be accompanied by the

name and address of the writer. Rejected com-

munications will not be returned, and only man-

uscripts of obvious importance will be returned

to the advertiser.

The Advertiser's Guarantee Company, of Chi-

cago, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert

agents, procured and attested the circulation

of THE TIMES, of Washington, D. C. The daily

average PAID circulation for the month of Oc-

tober, 1898, was 42,000 copies.

This is GUARANTEED to the advertiser of

the country by a BOND of \$50,000 in the Fidelity

and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited

with the Northern National Bank, of Chi-

cago.

ADVERTISER'S GUARANTEE COMPANY,

By J. R. MASON, President.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

The Prerogative of Victory.

Today there occurred a double event of

immense importance, not only to the

people of this country and of Spain in

this generation, but to millions yet un-

born. It will perpetuate the memory of

this closing year and the McKinley Ad-

ministration beyond that of any other

since the time of Abraham Lincoln. The

end of the Spanish empire that once

embraced so large a part of the known

world—an empire achieved through

just of gold rather than any desire to

extend the blessings of Christianity and

civilization—and the coincident begin-

ning of republican government over

people who have been kept in the bond-

age of ignorance and poverty, is one of

three great milestones in the progress

of this nation, which is the highest and

last product of the long struggle for the

realization of the kingdom of man on

earth. The Declaration of Independ-

ence which freed the colonies from the

rule of kings and established an experi-

mental republic, the overthrow of slav-

ery, and now the recognition of a na-

tional duty to the suffering victims of

monarchical tyranny, are the three

most significant events in our history

of little more than a century. That two

of these should have taken place during

the lifetime of living men is their good

fortune. That Spain realizes, at last,

that her long career of cruelty and bar-

barous selfishness is at an end and at

the command of the young nation that

is most at war with the principles

of greed that have been her only guide,

is apparent from her efforts to

postpone for a few days the last act in

the tragedy. And we have every right

to hope that the humiliation of her

closing hours as an empire may be a

lesson to monarchs and peoples for all

time. For her demise there can be no

morrow anywhere. The condemnation

of her distant vassals to a life of igno-

rance that could alone prevent suc-

cessful revolution, has retarded the

progress and impaired the prosperity of

all the world. The treasures lying un-

touched in the mountains of her island

possessions, the fertility of the unused

soil and the curbed energies of her

helpless subjects, would have added

enormously to the wealth and happi-

ness of the people themselves and to

the rest of mankind if utilized under

the favorable conditions of modern life.

No ten millions of men can be kept in

intellectual darkness and in unproduc-

tive poverty without a pernicious in-

fluence over the entire human race.

The American Republic has no more

moral right to reject an opportunity to

project her beneficent institutions over

the benighted and oppressed than she

would have to shut her doors against

the victims of tyranny who seek her

shores in the hope of liberty. The com-

mon heritage of all Americans—the

benefit of the political institutions es-

tablished by the fathers—is not a thing

to flourish under a selfish policy of ex-

clusion. If it is adapted to the condi-

tions of a republic into which have

poured the millions of unhappy people

of other lands, it is capable of surviv-

ing its extension to detached islands. If

it is not proof against all the dangers

which are conjured up by a provincialist

minority, then it is radically defective.

Thoughtful minds that see the guiding

hand of Providence in the course of

events could find nothing better calcu-

lated to support their faith than the

timeliness of the war with Spain. This

nation has just reached the maturity of

its powers through experience. While

it will continue to grow in the numbers

of its people and in its prosperity, it

has nothing more to learn of purely do-

mestic administration. Its institutions,

more elastic than the fathers intended,

have been subjected to the highest tests,

and only the few who, by the peculiar

constitution of their minds or by an

unhappy personal experience or by the

accident of birth or through self-inter-

est, have any doubt of the present or

fears for the future.

The glorious news today is that Spain

has submitted to the inevitable and

will sign the treaty demanded. Porto

Rico and the Philippines are ours and

the national expansion is an accom-

plished fact. Except for the humi-

liating prospect of an extension to

the new territory of the narrow, selfish

and mischievous policy of protection,

we should be without a single shadow

on our joy. By this we diminish the

cordiality of our best friend and show

ourselves unworthy to enjoy the larger

benefits of an open door in Asia. Leav-

ing aside this failure to make the best

use of our triumph, we may congratula-

te ourselves, and especially President

McKinley, that the grand opportunity

to enter into full manhood as a nation

has not been wasted or rejected.

Booker Washington.

The influence of Professor Booker T.

Washington at the present time is what

may be called extraordinary. His whole

career partakes of that quality. No man

in the history of the Republic has

started from so low a point in the social

scale and attained so high a place. Be-

ginning life without money, friends, po-

sition, or education, he has come nearer

to solving the race problem in the South

than any other man who has yet at-

tempted the task. Others have contend-

ed that when colored men of property

should be allowed to do so, this man

has set himself to the work of enabling

them to gain property and education,

that they may share in the develop-

ment of the South. The most remark-

able thing in his work is that it is un-

questionably successful. It has the ap-

proval of every Southern newspaper

and of nearly all the people of influence

in the South. It might be expected,

therefore, that whatever he might have

to say on the race riots in the Carolinas

would be listened to with attention.

What he does say is this: That too

much emphasis has been placed by the

negro on politics and the holding of

office, and not enough on the necessity

of gaining education and property. His

advice is that the political question be

put aside for a time, until the negroes

of the South have made it evident to all

holders that they are fitted to hold of-

fice. In short, he advises the colored

man to bend before the wind, to be pa-

tient, to wait till his rights come to him

instead of trying to seize them by force.

Since the South has always contended

that all the trouble of the race question

arose from the granting of political

rights to the negro, this advice would

seem to dispose of the entire difficulty.

If the negro of the South is willing to

give up all his political pretensions, and

work hard, and become a useful, tax-

paying citizen, furnishing his share of

the labor and money needed for the

successful development of the Southern

States, there is certainly no reason why

anyone should object to his presence.

The right will be on his side, that is

certain, as long as he follows this ad-

vice, and that must always be a trem-

endous, though only half-recognized,

force. There was never yet a race or a

nation which wronged another which

did not in the end suffer doubly for that

wrongdoing. The question which has

come to be known as the race question

is simply this: Should the negro give

up the rights which are legally his, or

should he be deprived of those rights,

on the ground of expediency? Wash-

ington appears to think that he should

yield to the force of circumstances, in

the hope that he may in time gain con-

cessions by such yielding which he could

never win by force. Other leaders

declare that whatever ground is now

given up will never be regained, and

counsel their people to stand firm, and

not to compromise. Which will be

done?

It seems to the impartial observer that

the negro himself, if allowed to develop

along his own lines, will eventually

solve this much-discussed problem. If

he is willing, for the sake of peace, to

forbear privileges given him by the Fif-

Important and useful factor in the body

politic.

The lot of the Filipino threatens to be

worse than that of the "peasants" have

fared. The Christian Citizenship Com-

monwealth proposes to abolish bull fight-

cock fighting and gambling among them.

This does not promise the same degree of

success in colony government that Great

Britain has achieved. In spite of the pro-

test and appeals of good people, the Brit-

ish government learned by costly experi-

ence that it would not do to attempt to

impose on its distant subjects the same

civilization that makes the Englishman

happy. If we want to insure a rebellion

we have only to prohibit all the tradi-

tional customs of the islanders. Even

American people will not submit to the

rule of New England Puritanism. In

Boston there are prize fights, as in New

York, although these are called glove

contests. You can never persuade the

Latin peoples that they are enjoying the

blessings of liberty as long as you pro-

hibit lotteries and cock fighting. The

proper course is for the Government to

interfere as little as possible while the

missionaries of the Christian Citizenship

body wear the people from their wicked-

ness.

The views of President Iglesias, of Co-

sta Rica, on the intercommunal appeal

to be in complete harmony with those

of Americans who are not directly inter-

ested in private schemes, are called glove

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ness.

The people of an Arkansas town com-

plain that the jail is not strong enough.

A number of tramps were able to break

in at the barred windows. At Eureka

Springs the prisoners escaped to attend

a dance and on their return found the

doors locked against them, whereupon

they took the keys from the jailer and